PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1-8.

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COUNTER

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No Agreement on Royal Grants.

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LONDON, July 20.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—You have evidently had access during the past week to exclusive sources of information which have enabled you to lay before your readers with remarkable fulness and accuracy the chief facts connected with the controversy that has arisen over the proposed royal grants. In not a single detail does your information need correction. Unfortunately the week closes as it began—with utter failure to secure an agreement on the immediate application for additional grants, and with every prospect of still more serious disagreement in parliament when the entire question is carried there for settlement.

To-day's efforts to come to some compromise have been "as ineffectual as those which have gone before." Gladstone, Morley and other liberals, with two exceptions, are willing to give the Prince of Wales £40,000 a year over and above his present allowance on condition that he makes provisions for his own children, and that the other grandchildren of the queen shall be provided for by their parents or relations. Do not imagine that in going thus far Gladstone and his friends have had a road all smooth before them. Very far from that. A large body of the radicals in the house are desperately discontented, and they do not scrupule to declare that their veteran leader betrayed them. They do not understand that Gladstone has been a party more than once to arrangements of the kind which are now proposed, and that he feels it his duty, as an old servant of the crown, to stand by the sovereign and her family.

Now, I should think it very probable that Gladstone was consulted before the present application was made, and he is known to be very good friends with the Prince of Wales. He is familiar with all the circumstances of the prince, and that being so, he must be aware that if the prince were to die to-morrow his children would be left totally unprovided for, consequently it is not surprising that Mr. Gladstone has taken up a very strong line in favor of the reasonable demand made on behalf of the prince's children. But then the government does not stop there, and that is the unlucky part of the business It makes this application, but it does not say that it or its successor shall not be free to come forward again and ask for more money for any other grandchildren of the queen. There is where Gladstone draws the line. He is perfectly conscious that a great strain has been put upon his supporters in their efforts to go with him as far as they have done. Morley has been very faithful, and Morley's constituents are by no means pleased with him in consequence, and, after all, nothing is gained by a man losing his seat in parliament through loyalty to his chief. It does not advance the cause one jot. Gladstone himself would not be a gainer by Morley being thrown out of his seat, and this result will not be improbable if an election were to take place just now, for the radical party throughout the country is furiously opposed to any more royal grants. That you may take to be a fact quite beyond dispute.

As for the conservatives, they simply grin and bear it.

"Will the government give way to that?" is a question which agitates all sections. This evening I do not think it can or will. Evidently there is a power in the background which has to be considered, which thinks it would be betraying the younger branches of the royal family if all claim on the country on their behalf were now repudiated and forfeited. The government is therefore really in no position to recede from the attitude it has taken. It is willing to leave the future take care of itself and bind parliament to nothing. But the liberals will not have it that way. They say we must bear all future applications. As matters stand now the ministry can not yield, but it may be authorized to do so before Monday morning.

The queen stood out for her rights on the bed chamber question and beat Sir Robert Peel. She refused to allow Lord Palmerston to ignore her in the management of foreign affairs, and he had to give way.

But is the present a good occasion to make another resolute stand? Is it wise to assume this attitude? We will take all you have to give now, but we will give no undertaking not to present another bill for payment whenever circumstances require, and we alone are to be judges of these circumstances. Is that wise? I for one take leave to doubt it. The word apparently is being passed around to the conservatives press to back up the ministry in its refusal to yield. I see one semi-official paper says that there must be no surrender. Well, of course, there is nothing to prevent that line being taken.

The ministerial majority is strong enough to carry a report couched in that sense, but the conservative party must make up its mind to be routed, horse, foot and dragoons at the next general election as a result.

Tall talk costs nothing now, but it will be dear in the end. You cannot make additional royal grants really popular. The people will not stand in the streets and throw up their caps for them. And what they expect now is that definite limits shall be fixed to the amount to be paid the royal family, and this limit the ministry refuses to fix. There you have the case in a nut shell.

It is often said that there was a bargain between the crown and parliament when the queen ascended the throne, by which the crown lands were ceded to the country and the country in return agreed to provide for all the royal family, but then comes in another ugly controversy. What do you mean by crowning lands? What made them so, and is it a fact that they really belonged to the people? It is very ill-judged to drag all such matters upon the carpet. When once the whole subject is thrown into the political arena for all parties to fight over, there is no saying what may happen or who may get badly hurt.

The best friends of monarchy and the most loyal subjects of the queen are those who would gladly have seen the issue postponed. I admit that it could not be deferred any longer, but it might have been managed with more tact. Next week we shall be in the thick of the contest, for the committee is bound to make some sort of a report. Will the ministry take the risk of going before parliament with the admission that it has to encounter the opposition of Gladstone and the entire liberal party? Will it do this after it has become notorious that some of his followers are disposed to act generously toward the crown and arrange a fair compromise? Yes, it is quite possible that it will do so unless some common sense steps in and takes command between now and Monday at half past 12, when the committee will meet, most probably for the last time.

The neck-or-nothing supporters of the government may spur them on. They may bluster about nailing their colors to the masthead, and shout no surrender till they are hoarse, but there will be a day of reckoning, and then it will be regretted that moderate counsels did not prevail. Let us even now hope that at the eleventh hour they will prevail, before irreparable mischief is done.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

FASHIONABLE PARIS VACATES.

An Endless Army of Tourists Invading the City.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, July 20.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The weather has become suddenly cold; the winds are northerly. The Siamese princes, Spanish bull fighters, Arabs, Cingalese and Nubians, with whom Paris now abounds, are shivering with cold, and their teeth are chattering. The endless army of tourists still swarms about Eiffel tower, but for the Parisians the season is over, and the dames of the Faubourg Saint Germain and the queens of the more wealthy, but less exclusive circles of the Champs Elysees, are now taking wing for Dieppe and Boulogne and Ostende. Count Munster, the German ambassador, is off to England where his son, Count Alexander Munster, will shortly marry Lady Muriel Hay, the daughter of the countess of Kinnoul. Baron and Baroness Alphonse De Rothschild are off to their chateau, The Mauchys, Grammonts and Montmorencys have all taken their departure, and Paris is now abandoned to the wave of American, English and Provincial French invaders, who are all warmly welcomed and who seem to enjoy themselves immensely.

There has been quite an epidemic of murders and robberies lately, which, coming simultaneously with the new demonstration of "Jack the Ripper," cause no little alarm. One of the most startling murders was committed in the Rue Bonaparte last Monday night. Mme. Kuhne, a respectable concierge of about sixty summers, was seated in her lodge shortly after nightfall, when three men, who had previously been observed prowling around the house, entered the room and cut the ill-fated old woman's throat before she could utter a sound. It must have been immediately after the murder that Mlle. Cuado, the servant of Senator M. Feguerr, who occupied an apartment on the first floor, passed by the lodge. She noticed that the curtain over the glass half of the door was drawn down almost completely. Looking through an uncovered corner she caught sight of a man's figure. After an interval the woman opened the door to enter, but seeing three disreputable looking men in the room she ran back to the street shrieking. The murderers jumped through a window and quickly disappeared. A male neighbor now joined the alarmed servant, and together they found Mme. Kuhne lying on the floor with her throat cut. The arm chair in which she had probably been sitting was overturned, the other furniture had been pulled about in the haste made by the murderers in searching for the money which they thought the concierge would have received from the inmates of the house. No trace of the murderers has been discovered. The next day a daring burglary took place in the Rue Vaugirard, where Mme. Sazarri, a widow lady of easy means, was found lying senseless in her apartment with cuts and gashes on her throat and neck. The would-be murderers had been startled by the neighbors and fled before accomplishing their purpose. No traces of them have been discovered.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

He Proposes to Get Even With His Enemies Next Fall.

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PARIS, July 20.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Murat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, has been spending a few days in Paris at the Grand hotel. He leaves to-day for London, to sail on the City of Paris for America next Wednesday. A Herald correspondent called yesterday to ask him for an interview on the senate discussion about his appointment to the German mission. Halstead said:

"I never talk about the affair, and do not wish to say much about it now. Nothing has been heard from me on the subject for the reason that I was ill when the nomination was sent to the senate by the president. I was ill for four weeks, and knew very little about what was going on at the time. I did not have brain fever, as was reported. When I began to pay attention to the subject of the senate's action, my friends had said all that was necessary.

"The original cause of the trouble came through Senator Payne, father-in-law to Secretary Whitney. The democrats generally in my case opposed the administration. I have no personal feeling of animosity towards Payne, but it was unwise to bring up issues of the manner of his election to the senate to influence the election of his successor. The people of Ohio will doubtless express and execute entirely their will on the subject. I shall be content with what they do.

"I feel very much interested in the Onio campaign, and have no doubt of the triumphant re-election of Foraker. I feel that I may render some assistance in making the Commercial Gazette a warm, effective campaign paper during August, September and October."

Halstead continued that nobody ever denied that Payne was elected with money except the Cleveland Plain-Dealer. "I did my share in making that matter an issue in Ohio when the question came up as to whether the senate should investigate Payne or not. Something had to be done. Payne's friends knew that if an investigation came it would be ruin to him and them. Therefore, they had to find some means of evading, and the thing decided upon was to make it a personal matter with me. Therefore, instead of debating what Payne had done, they debated what I had said, which was an injustice to me, instead of the election of Payne. They debated my literary career and extravagance of language. My friend Evarts even accused me of impetuosity. When it came to talking of my fitness for the foreign mission the senate debate took place on the propriety of alleged language of mine, but which was used by correspondents of the Commercial-Gazette whom I never employed. My own language, speaking of the senate, will be found parliamentary. Therefore the nomination was rejected by holding me responsible for what was said by others writing over my own responsible signature, but I have no complaint to make and am well satisfied with the situation. I had rather go home than stay abroad. I think that I represent the American nation best when I would rather go home than stay abroad, and think that I represent the American nation best when I come and go at my pleasure and pay my own expenses. I greatly rejoice to be able to go home. I am in good health, and the other affairs to me are immaterial in comparisison."

Halstead dined at the American legation last night.

American Riflemen Receive Badges.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, July 20.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Wimbledon, though it is no more the home of the National Rifle association, will always be a pleasant memory to every member of the Massachusetts rifle team. The team won a little renown and not a little help here. It was intensely gratified to-day by the presentation to each member, as a memento, of a queen's Wimbledon badge, here considered a high honor. The team was loudly cheered as the medals were presented. The riflemen left for Paris to-night for a week. They return to be entertained by the honorably artillery company on the 29th, after which they sail for home.

To Suppress Sedition.

PARIS, July 20.—M. Constans, minister of the interior, has decided to form a body of police, consisting of 100 men, apart from a regular force, whose special duties it shall be to suppress seditious assemblies.

The National says: The government proposes to warn the electors that General Boulanger is ineligible as a candidate for councils general.

THE INDIANS WEAKENING.

A Very Different Spirit Manifest at the Cheyenne Agency.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, Dak. (via Fort Sully, Dak.), July 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Much hard work in the camps has been done during the past twenty-four hours. The half-breeds who have been hedging are now doing active work and have regained their lost prestige. Their head chiefs, Swan Bird, Little-No-Heart and Charger, have declared themselves and will sign the bill soon, only awaiting the bands coming to subscribe. Major George M. Randall, a former agent here in the day of danger, has been doing some very effective work in the camp here. R. Rosseau, a very influential squaw man living on the reservation, signed the bill this morning, as did Fred Dapre and his four sons. These men have been thought to be in opposition, and they have given cause for this in their previous inaction. To-day they have been talking with the Indians, and it has had a good effect.

General Crook met the Indians in small numbers at one of the employe's houses and answered questions and made a brief explanation of the bill to those who did not understand it thoroughly. Later he met the Indians in a general council at the pavilion where all present who desired could ask questions and have made clear any doubtful point. White Swan, who has been one of the most bitter in his opposition to the bill, was the first talker, as usual, and so far receded from his former position as to say that if he could have all the lands for ten miles south of the Cheyenne river included in his reservation he would sign the bill. This considered quite a concession. General Crook told them that he had no power to change the bill, nor did any one short of congress, but that they might take their land in severalty south of the Cheyenne river. All the Indians could come on the land south of the river and take land there, while still owning the land above in common.

The lieutenant of Indian police, Cook, then came forward and addressed the council, talking quite saucily for some time. He was followed by Charger, Four Bears, Spotted Eagle and Humprib, all of whom were very moderate in their talk. It is evident that they are all quite anxious to gracefully back down from their former position in opposition, one of them, Charger, said that he wanted something to give his people peace, and would advise them to come in and sign the bill, but he wanted to go down to Washington and council with the secretary.

There are now about one hundred and seventy-five names added to the list. A grand rush is expected Monday.

A Curious Case Decided.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, July 20.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Lord Justice Lopez gave a decision in a curious case to-day—that of Cochrane against Moore. Cochrane is a money lender and Moore a gentleman jockey. He rode Kilworth, owned by Ernest Benson, the jubilee plunger, a young man who squandered £250,000 in a few months. After the race Benson gave Moore a one-quarter interest in Kilworth. Later he gave Cochrane a bill of sale. Cochrane then sold him. All Moore claimed was a quarter of the proceeds of the sale of Kilworth. Cochrane fought the claim, and on his trainer testifying to his promise to Moore, the court decided in Moore's favor.

Champion Scullers in Training.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, July 20.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—So far O'Connor, the American champion, and Searles, the champion of the world, have done only tough work. They have still seven weeks of training ahead. Searles is the favorite, as he naturally ought to be.

Subscribing Rapidly.

LONDON, July 20.—Five-sixths of the amount of the capital stock in the American Salt company reserved for Great Britain has already been subscribed by shareholders in the Salt Union.

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska and Dakota: Light local showers, colder, southerly winds.

For Iowa: Light local showers Sunday afternoon, no decided change in temperature, southerly winds, becoming variable.

A Big Paper Mill Burned.

PARIS, July 20.—The Staudel paper mills near Pontarlier were burned to-day. The loss is enormous.

Cotton Warehouses Burned.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—Several cotton warehouses burned to-day; loss, £60,000.

TURKEY WILL ADHERE

The Porte Concludes to Stick By the Triple Alliance.

INFLUENCED BY WAR RUMORS.

The Servian Situation Accelerated the Entente Cordiale.

EAGER FOR CIVIL STRIFE.

King Milan's Partisans Would Welcome Internal Trouble.

GERMANS BECOME RESPECTFUL.

Count Herbert Bismarck Assures Switzerland That His Government Will Be Very Deferential Hereafter.

The Sick Man's Allegiance Secured.

[Copyright 1889 by New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, July 20.—The long pending negotiations with the porte aiming at the adhesion of Turkey to the triple alliance have finally resulted in an entente cordiale, under which the dreibund guarantees to maintain the integrity of the Turkish territory in accordance with the treaty of Berlin. The question concerning Crete is reserved, Prince Bismarck promising to influence Greece not to interfere, providing further autonomy is conceded the Cretans. It is stipulated that the Turkish troops shall co-operate with Austria in Servia and Bulgaria in the event of a war with Russia.

The sultan received Count Radowitz, the German ambassador, on Wednesday, and arranged for the reception of Emperor William, whose visit to Constantinople depended upon the porte's conclusion of an entente cordiale. The negotiations were accelerated by the gravity of the situation in Servia.

The cabinet council held in Vienna on Thursday debated whether the time had come for military intervention by Austria. The war minister reported the arming of the Servian reserves en masse. Russian officers, he said, were engaged in inspecting the fortresses, barracks and depots in Servia. The minister advocated immediate action. Everything was ready to march two army corps into Servia. The council declined to wait until Count Kalnoky influenced the reappearance of King Milan in Belgrade. The partisans of King Milan are eager for a civil war in order to crush the Russians. If it occurs King Milan will invoke Austrian assistance and thus give Kalnoky ground to interfere.

The interview at the foreign office between Count Herbert Bismarck and M. Roth, the Swiss minister, was amicable. Count Herbert intimated that the German reply to the Swiss vote, though denouncing the existing treaty settlement, would invite early negotiations for a new treaty. The tenor of the reply would be so friendly that Count Herbert was confident the Swiss government would consider the hostile phase of the dispute closed.

The Swiss secretary of justice and the police went to Zurich Thursday and submitted a number of German socialists to interrogation and obtained pledges that while residents of Switzerland they would renounce all propoganda work compromising to the country. The same pledge will be demanded of every refugee sheltered in Switzerland.

The socialists have taken heart over the Halberstadt election for a member of the reichstag. The feature of the contest was the large socialist gains. The experience at Halberstadt will lead to a cessation of the quarrels of the government groups.

The strike of the bakers in Berlin continues. The government has placed at the service of the masters soldiers who are able to bake bread in order to prevent a bread famine.

It is a year this week since the emperor's reception in St. Petersburg. The semi-official journals seize the occasion of the anniversary to criticize the conduct of the czar in his discourteous delay in returning the visit. The Cologne Gazette deplores in the name of peace the czar's obstinacy in refusing to explain even by a single word of diplomatic excuse why he has not responded to the approaches of the emperor, who honored him by the first visit beyond the empire, although not an ally. The Gazette declares that the Russo-French arrangements for mutual action in war are near completion. Colonel Briosie, the French military attache at St. Petersburg, has received the cross of a commander of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of services associated with the Russian war office. The statement of the semi-official Courier, of Warsaw, is reproduced here without comment, to the effect that in the event of a Franco-German war an Italian army marching via Bremen will join the Germans at Metz. Astria will provide transportation for the Italian troops through the Tyrol.

The public uneasiness concerning corruption in the service has been increased by the arrest of the chief engineer of naval construction at Kiel. The police arrested him in a restaurant at Kiel and brought him to Berlin on the charge of accepting bribes from contractors.

The colonial party will organize a series of meetings in the leading cities to protest against the violence to Dr. Peters by Admiral Fremautte. The Cologne Gazette renews the clamor for indemnity or reprisals or British vessels.

Emperor William's yacht rounded North Cape at noon yesterday. The weather was fine and mild, but a heavy sea was running. The yacht immediately turned homeward.

Prince Bismarck, who is ailing, has telegraphed for Dr. Schweninger, who went to Varzin, Thursday, and to-night he telegraphed for Count Herbert. His sickness was sudden but it is reported that it is not serious.

AN AGED COUPLE'S SUICIDE.

They Lock Arms and Jump Into the River Together.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 20.—For some time Mr. and Mrs. J. Sussmilich, an aged couple, each over seventy-five years of age, have been in poor health. Late Friday night they got on a street car and went to the end of the line, walked to the river, tied their arms together and jumped in. The bodies were recovered to-day four miles below the city. The only cause known for the suicide is old age and poor health.

Killed for Half a Dollar.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—D. H. Crouch and A. C. Holland, railroad firemen, engaged in a shooting affray last night, as a result of which Crouch died to-day. The trouble was as to who should pay a barber bill of a half dollar. The men were in the employ of the Burlington during the strike, but were discharged for drunkenness. Holland has severe wounds in the head and may not recover.

Only a Lie.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 20.—A Winnipeg special says: The story originating at Grafton, Dak., that the settlers in the Canadian northwest had been reduced to eating field mice and gophers was simply a lie. The chances are for a two-thirds crop, and there is no destitution any where.

BOY MURDERERS.

Terrible Crimes Committed By the Youths of Paris.

[Copyrighted 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, July 20.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Since the heavy rains of Sunday last, which went far to spoil the pleasure of the holiday makers on the national fete, the weather has been unusually cool for this season. To-day it is again oppressive, with the wind in the southwest, and every appearance of an approaching storm.

The police are still without a clue to the murderers of the old woman, Kuhn, the concierge in the Rue Bonaparte, who was strangled Monday night. Goron, chief of detectives, said yesterday that he has every hope that his men are on the right track, and will shortly have the criminals under lock and key. The old concierge was evidently murdered by persons who supposed that she had collected the rents for the expired quarter from the tenants of the house. Fortunately for the landlord she had not done so. Several arrests are made daily, but until now without practical result. Among the persons arrested to-day was a youth nicknamed "Toatillard," who had scars upon his forehead and broken thumbs, just as had one of the suspected persons seen in the house. When confronted with witnesses they said that although bearing a strong resemblance to the man wanted, he was not the same individual. Besides, "Toatillard" was able to prove an alibi. When asked by the police commissioners where he lived, he replied in the Hotel des Pontres, and earned his living in an honorable manner washing dogs in the Seine. Some times he earned as much as 1 franc and 50 centimes a day. Upon being questioned by the police officers as to where the hotel was situated, he replied that it was upon the embankment near the river. This was found to be the case. Between the bridge Saints Peres and the barge landing exists some scaffolding. Amongst this a number of young gamins had fixed packing cases and made themselves rooms, furnished with old straw matts. They even went so far as to let lodgings for the moderate price of 2 cents a night.

Goron seems convinced that this murder, like that of another old woman committed the following night, was by some precocious boy murderers. His first impression was that the same hands committed the two crimes, but this has been proved not to be the case. The second attempt was not successful, and the poor old coachman's wife, although half strangled and much knocked about, was able to designate the assailants, who were boys she had befriended to the best of her ability.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACING.

A London Sporting Paper Opposes the Scheme of a New Cup.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, July 20.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—To-day's Field throws cold water on the suggestion of a correspondent that a £1,000 cup should be provided for international yacht racing. The Field says it is by no means certain that any American would compete for such a cup under the ordinary rules governing yachting in Great Britain, and considers it doubtful if Americans would compete under their own conditions, as two American challenge cups—the Cape May and Brenton's reef cups—have been on this side of the water four years. One is held by the owner of the Genesta and the other by the owner of the Irex. These cups are held under conditions made by the Americans, who also selected the course, yet no American is sufficiently spirited to challenge for them. The Field thinks £1,000 too much and says the fate of the "Dunraven tureen" should be an example of what may be the fate of a perpetua challenge cup. The Field regrets to say that the American cup "Seems to have almost entirely lost its importance." It rather expects the new challenge cup started by Boston yachtsmen to eventually extinguish the American cup. Should the Valkyrie win the Boston cup, all the challenge cups of American manufacture will be held by British yachts. Doubt is expressed that the Valkyrie could win from the Katrina or Titania, which the Field considers "Remarkable vessels in an ordinary match." The Field attaches no importance to the repeated defeats of the Valkyrie by the Yarana, and considers the former the best all-round boat.

A Race at Dover.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

DOVER, July 20.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Great interest was awakened by the yachting here to-day, the races being sailed under the flag of the Royal Cirque. The Port Yacht club's new lugger, Paradox, was entered for the maiden race. No vessel of a similar class has been under a racing flag since the time of the celebrated three-masted lugger of Lord Willoughby, a quarter of a century ago. There were two matches, one for vessels over forty tons rating, and one for those rated under forty. The Paradox was entered in the first class, and started with the Wendur, Gudrun, Sleuthhound and Vol au Vent. The new lugger made a false start, and was fully thirty minutes behind the rest before she came round the buoy. There was scarcely any wind at the outset, but about mid-day a breeze sprung up which freshened into half a gale before the finish. The Paradox never improved her position, but gradually fell away, and about 1 o'clock dropped out of the race. She carried two big sails, a top sail and jib, and presented anything but an elegant appearance among the other crafts. The finish was very exciting as the lot came pitching along over the high seas, the Wendur first, Vol au Vent second and Gudrun third. The owner of Paradox intends to sail her in a race to Boulogne on Monday, and hopes to do much better after rectifying certain defects in the vessel's sails.

A Momentous Meeting.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The meeting which is probably to determine the fate of the Transcontinental Railway association began in this city to-day, but owing to the absence of several representatives of important lines adjourned until Monday next. The association has just now reached the critical period of its existence, both the Southern and Northern Pacific roads having given notice of withdrawal. Should they persist in their intentions it would be folly to attempt to continue the association. Efforts will be made to persuade them to reconsider their action, and in the case of the Northern Pacific there is hope of success. Traffic Manager Hannaford said to-day that he thought the matter would be amicably adjusted so far as his road is concerned, but the grievance of the Southern Pacific is the competition of the Canadian Pacific. It claims that the unreasonable differential allowed that road, coupled with its freedom from legal restrictions, has enabled it to absorb the bulk of the Pacific coast traffic, and the American lines are powerless to meet its competition while remaining members of the association. Strangely enough, the representatives of the Canadian Pacific are in attendance asking still further differences on San Francisco traffic; so the prospect for adjustment of the existing difficulties is not bright.

Dressed Meat Rate.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Chairman Blanchard announces that the vote in the territory of the Central Traffic association is now unanimous and that the rate of car service for individual refrigerator cars used for carrying dressed beef, fresh meats or provisions will, after August 1 and until further notice, be ¾ of a cent per mile.

The Cheyenne & Northern.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Leader publishes an article to-day, on what it says is absolutely reliable authority, to the effect that work on the Cheyenne & Northern extension of the Union Pacific to a connection with the Elkhorn & Missouri Valley will be completed by January 1, 1890. The importance of this work to this section of the country is almost beyond calculation.

Can't Pay Interest.

NEW YORK, July 20.—It was announced this afternoon that the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad would have to default on the interest on the 5 per cent bonds due September 1, amounting to $200,000. A receiver will then be appointed.

GENERAL PILLOW'S WIDOW.

She Files a Sensational Damage Suit Against a Memphis Colonel.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Some time ago Colonel H. Clay King filed a bill in the chancery court against Mrs. Mary E. Pillow, widow of the well known confederate general, in which he alleged that Mrs. Pillow exercised undue influence over him and induced him to deed a large amount of his property to her, but that he did so with the expressed understanding between them that she would not present the deeds for registration until after his death, which obligation and agreement she had violated. The object of his bill was to get a decree vesting the title to the property again in himself.

Within the past week the lady has brought a damage suit against him in the circuit court for $100,000. Supplemented to this, she filed, through her attorneys, in the chancery court this morning, her answer and cross-bill to the bill filed by Colonel King. The bill is a very sensational one, and contains wholesale denials of all of Colonel King's allegations and severe strictures upon him. Among other things, she charges that the complainant, upon a hollow pretense, induced her house maid, during her absence, to get him the deeds in question, and that once in his possession, he threw them into the fire, where they were consumed, and that "every allegation of his bill putting any other construction upon this transaction is an ingenious falsehood." The bill further says:

"Notwithstanding the complainant wishes to destroy respondent's reputation, he has repeatedly, in conversation with his friends in Memphis, solemnly declared her purity. In the first year of their business connection he told her he wished to get a divorce from his wife in order to marry her. Respondent dissuaded him. Afterward he drew up a bill of divorce and sent it to Judge Morgan, of this city, to be filed, and sent a copy to defendant's son-in-law, J. S. Shield, of Birmingham. Shield at once replied that the disgrace attached to his actions could only be wiped out with blood, and asked for a meeting in Memphis to arrange hostilities. Respondent came to Memphis and induced Judge Morgan to suppress the bill. Complainant demanded that respondent marry him, saying that he was a ruined man if she did not. Complainant has always averred that respondent was a chaste woman, and is under obligation to marry her on the death of Mrs. King, or on the securing of an honorable divorce."

MILWAUKEE'S ENCAMPMENT.

Illinois Veterans Still Determined Not to Attend It.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The Times to-morrow will publish interviews with leading G. A. R. men of Chicago and Illinois on the Milwaukee encampment and the attitude to be assumed on the recent order of General Warner, commander-in-chief. The concensus of sentiment, while most friendly to General Warner, is that the Illinois veterans should follow the recommendation of the state commander and refrain from attending the national encampment. Not a few, however, announce their determination to accept General Warner's suggestions and attend the encampment.

Dorsey's Party at Salt Lake.

SIOUX LAKE CITY, July 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The party of congressmen, to whom the freedom of the city was officially extended, went to Garfield beach to-day. The gentlemen composing the party are: Hon. J. C. Burrows, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; Perry S. Heath, Washington, D. C.; Hon. William E. Smails, Fremont, Neb.; Hon. J. W. Stewart, Vermont; Hon. Nathan Goff, West Virginia; Hon. J. S. Herr, West Virginia; Hon. E. G. Hayden, Boston, Mass., and Hon. George W. E. Dorsey, Nebraska.

Hon. Alvin Saundres has been called to Mount Pleasant, Ia., by the death of a brother.

Confirmed by Miss McCormick.

CHICAGO, July 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The reported engagement of Miss Anita McCormick, daughter of the late Cyrus H. McCormick of this city, to Emmons Blaine, son of Secretary of State Blaine, has been confirmed by the young lady herself.

A Mexican Customs House Falls.

TUCSON, Ariz., July 20.—Word has been received here of the falling of the Mexican customs house at Sassily, Sonora. Twelve men were caught in the ruins. Three were dead when extricated.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York—The City of Chester, from Liverpool.

At London—Sighted, the Servia, from New York for Liverpool; La Bretagne, from New York for Havre.

At Glasgow—The Lord Landsdowne, from Baltimore.

WHITECHAPEL FIEND.

A New and Interesting Point Regarding the Murders.

THE RIPPER WELL POSTED.

A Knowledge of Police Customs That is Significant.

EX-OFFICERS UNDER SUSPICION.

When the District Was Well Guarded No Crimes Were Committed.

BRODIE GIVEN A HEARING.

The Self-Accused Slayer of Alice Mackenzie Arraigned in Court—Nobody Believes Him to be the Criminal.

A Well-Informed Murderer.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, July 20.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—One of the most interesting and perhaps most significant points connected with the murder of Alice Mackenzie, the last victim of the Ripper, is one to which attention has not been called. When the August, September and November murders were committed last year the number of constables on patrol duty in the "murder district" was strengthened by a hundred extra men from the other divisions. These were at that time 300 men in uniform and plain clothes on night duty in a comparatively small area. As the excitement lessened the force was gradually decreased until two weeks ago there were only forty left of the extra allowance. Last Monday, by order from headquarters, the extra forty were withdrawn. On the following night, the 8th, the murder was committed. This singular coincidence would of itself have some value, but added to the fact that every one of the murders showed a knowledge of police customs and rules, it must prove to the police that the field to be covered in search of an assassin is not large, and is probably within the Whitechapel district. The celerity with which the Ripper accomplished his purpose after the withdrawal of the extra police might be accepted as evidence that he was waiting for such an order, and the moment the order was given he was aware of the circumstance.

The ex-policeman is at times a doubtful character, because no man is discharged from the force without good cause. The information of police matters possessed by the Ripper seems sufficient grounds for an investigation of such ex-members as spend time in or about Whitechapel.

In hunting for clues the police display much patience, if not much intelligence. Absolute lack of the trail has a paralyzing effect on every man, woman or child, while every story tending to throw light on the murders is listened to, but without advantage so far.

Brodie, the man who walked into the station and said he had committed the murders—he did not appear to know whether eight or nine—was given a hearing to-day. The testimony of the lodging housekeeper was that Brodie was in his room from 11 o'clock Tuesday night until noon Wednesday. Brodie proved untruthful on other material points also, but he insisted so strenuously that he was the Ripper that he was held on his own confession with being the murderer of Alice Mackenzie, though the charge against him was a wandering lunatic. He said to the magistrate:

"Do I look like one. I am as sane as any man in this court, I can assure you."

His appearance belied his words.

John Royal, the man arrested on the charge of attempting to dissect Nora Brown, on the Surrey side of the Thames this morning, was remanded for a week. Nobody thinks he is the Ripper.

Everybody is still talking of the Ripper and the smooth style in which he does his awful work. Many persons are under suspicion, but day by day the number lessens. Jack seems as safe from detection as if in the center of Africa instead of in the center of London.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Much of the Recent News of a Favorable Nature.

ST. PAUL, July 20.—Much of the more recent crop news is of a favorable nature and grain men in the Twin cities are much rejoiced. From isolated towns and villages over in Dakota reports have been sent of the total or partial failure of the wheat crop, but the reports from the whole northwest do not warrant such broad statements as to the condition of the crops. Grain men who have just returned from trips over the territory say there will be probably two-thirds or three-fourths of the average crop in Dakota. It is generally acknowledged that the condition of affairs in Minnesota is much more favorable. This state has had considerable rain at the proper times, and the fields are generally reported in fine condition, although in a few sections the crop will fail a little short of the average. Within the past few days good rains have fallen in many parts of the northwest, and in some instances, at least, the rain has been not too late to be of benefit. Western Wisconsin and northern Iowa also send in favorable returns.

PERISH THE THOUGHT.

The Northern American Salt Company Is Not a Trust.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Northern American Salt incorporation, which was noted in a despatch from Albany last night, occupies two columns in this evening's papers with its advertisement. Its capital stock is $11,000,000, and it proposes to issue $4,000,000 worth of bonds. The advertisement states the object of the company is to unify and systematize the salt interests of the country. The prospectus states that arrangements have been made for the purchase or control of nearly all existing salt producing properties on the North American continent, and that these number 130 different works and companies. The company insists it is not a trust, and as proof of this states that anybody may buy stock who will pay for it

The Sensation Ended.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Grace Howard, the young girl who ran away from Kansas City to marry Fred Forman, a travelling photographer, returned with her mother to-day. Forman had been in the city ten days and encouraged the girl to come here. Fortunately she was arrested the day of her arrival. Her mother came to-day, but the girl persisted that she would run away again and marry her forty-year-old lover. Diligent persuasion at last effected a promise that she would marry a young man of her mother's choice, who also came hither, and the sensation ended.